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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Re U.S. Patent Application

Applicant: Kazuhide Adachi

Serial No. 09/811,932

Filed: March 19, 2001

For: METHOD OF ESTABLISHING
A SYSTEM OF A SECONDARY
MARKET FOR DISBURSEMENT
INFORMATION

Art Unit:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

CLAIM FOR PRIORITY

Applicants claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119 on the basis
of the foreign application identified below:

Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-096611

A certified copy of the priority document and verified translation are enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,
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DECLARATION

I, Hiroshi Wakabayashi, residing in Tokyo, Japan declare that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages and declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the attached is a true and correct translation made by me of the document attached hereto from the Japanese language into the English language.

Dated: April 19, 2001



Hiroshi Wakabayashi
Patent Attorney



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別紙添付の書類に記載されている事項は下記の出願書類に記載されている事項と同一であることを証明する。

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this Office.

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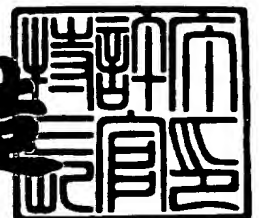
Applicant (s):

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【プルーフの要否】 要

【書類名】 明細書

【発明の名称】 支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 国家には歳入に等しい歳出情報があり、企業には決算書で示される売上げに等しい支払情報があり、個人には年収に等しい年間の支払情報があり、上記歳出情報及び各支払情報は購買を意欲する情報即ち購買意欲情報とも言えるものであり、前記購買意欲情報を定量化し、貨幣の単位の円の如く共通の単位を決めることによって価額を算定し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化して情報流通市場を設け、情報を売買し、仲介し或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を仲介し、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用する支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法。

【請求項2】 国家には歳入に等しい歳出情報があり、企業には決算書で示される売上げに等しい支払情報があり、個人には年収に等しい年間の支払情報があり、上記歳出情報及び各支払情報即ち購買意欲情報を定量化し、貨幣の単位の円の如く共通の単位を決めることによって、価額を算定し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化して、インターネット上で情報を売買し、仲介しあるいはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を売買し、仲介し、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用する支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法。

【請求項3】 国家には歳入に等しい歳出情報があり、企業には決算書で示される売上げに等しい支払情報があり、個人には年収に等しい年間の支払情報があり、上記歳出情報及び各支払情報即ち購買意欲情報を定量化し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化し、情報流通システムに情報を信託し、売買し、仲介し、運用され、情報に利息が付けられ、或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を落札した業者は情報債務を負う等して、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用する支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、国家や企業や個人が有している商品等の購買意欲情報を管理して、

この購買意欲情報を欲している企業や個人に提供する支払情報の流通市場システム構築方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来 of 技術】

従来、国家、企業、個人にはそれぞれ歳入に等しい歳出情報があり、決算書で示される売上げに等しい支払情報があり、年収に等しい年間の支払情報がある。上記の各支払情報は取引相手からから見れば購買を意欲する情報即ち購買意欲情報と言えるものである。

例えば国家、企業、個人が企業活動で営業用の自動車が必要になった場合は、その企業が自動車販売会社に自動車の購入を申し込み、企業が自動車代金を支払うことにより、その自動車販売会社から自動車をそのまま購入している。これは個人においても同様である。又は第三者が企業の自動車購入情報を自動車販売会社に紹介し、その情報のお礼として菓子折の一つ又は接待等で紹介料として支払っていた。一方、自動車販売会社は自社の自動車の販売を促進すべくテレビや新聞等のメディアに多額の広告費を支払って広告宣伝を依頼し、販売員に販売努力のインセンティブとしてコミッションを支払っていた。

従って、前記企業は営業用の自動車を購入するために自動車販売会社に単純に支払い、また、自動車販売会社は自社の自動車の販売をするために不特定多数に対して広告宣伝費として多額の広告費を支払っていた。

すなわち、企業及び自動車販売会社が共に一方的で極めて不経済な経済活動を行っていたものである。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、従来の単純な経済活動を解消し、国や、企業や、個人が持っている商品等の「購買意欲情報」に財産的な価値を与え、これを独立して管理することにより、「購買意欲情報」を利用したい企業や個人に情報を財産的価値ある情報として有償で提供し、運用する支払情報の流通市場システムを構築する方法を提供するものである。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】

請求項1の発明は、国家には歳入に等しい歳出情報があり、企業には決算書で示される売上に等しい支払情報があり、個人には年収に等しい年間の支払情報がある。上記の各支払情報は購買を意欲する情報即ち購買意欲情報とも言えるものである。購買意欲情報を定量化し、貨幣の単位の円の如く共通の単位を決めることによって、価値を算定し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化して、情報流通市場を設け、情報を売買し、仲介し或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を仲介し、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用することを特徴としている。

請求項2の発明は、各支払情報即ち購買意欲情報を定量化し、貨幣の単位の円の如く共通の単位を決めることによって、価値を算定し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化して、インターネット上に情報を売買し、仲介し或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を売買し、仲介し、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用することを特徴としている。

請求項3の発明は、上記の各支払情報即ち購買意欲情報を定量化し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化し、情報流通システムに情報を信託し、売買し、仲介し運用され、情報に利息が付けられ、或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を落札した業者は情報債務を負う等して、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用することを特徴としている。

【0005】

【発明の実施の形態】

図1には本発明に係る支払情報の流通市場システム構築方法の一実施例が示されている。なお、この実施例では国家と落札企業の支払情報を情報流通市場に信託し、運用する場合を例にして説明する。

国家が例えば各政府行政機関用の自動車を一括購入したい場合はその支払情報を各業者に入札させ、同時にその歳出情報を情報流通市場に信託する。入札において落札した業者は落札企業の支払情報を情報流通市場に信託する図を示すものである。

本出願における、
情報株主とは、購買意欲情報の持ち主であってその情報を貯蓄、投資または信託

等によって、増幅・運用する意思の有る者をいう。

情報運用とは、購買意欲情報を利益を目的として運用することをいう。

情報貯蓄とは、購買意欲情報を貯蓄の目的で、購買意欲情報の運用機関に預け入れることをいう。

情報利息とは、情報貯蓄された「購買意欲情報」を情報運用して支払われる利息をいう。

情報投資とは、購買意欲情報を投資の目的で購買意欲情報の運用機関に投資することをいう。

情報信託とは、購買意欲情報を購買意欲情報運用機関に信託することをいう。

情報配当とは、情報投資、または情報信託された購買意欲情報に対する情報株主への配当をいう。

情報債権とは、購買意欲情報を運用することにかかわる債権をいう。

情報債務とは、購買意欲情報を運用することにかかわる債務をいう。

情報証券とは、情報債権、情報債務などの購買意欲情報の権利を表証する証書をいう。

情報証書とは、購買意欲情報の運用にかかわる証書をいう。

情報為替とは、外国との間における購買意欲情報の運用をいう。

情報マネジメントとは、

経済活動の主要な要素である需要（ニーズ）を「購買意欲情報」として捉えることによって、その存在を経済活動の主要な要素として認識し、定量化し、定量化をして理論的に取り扱えるものとし、運用することをいう。

情報流通とは、需要（ニーズ）を経済活動の主体として捉え、その存在を購買意欲情報として定量化し、単位を決めて定量化をして貨幣と同様に流通させることをいう。

【0006】

世界においても、国内においても、最大の企業は国家であるから、国家の歳出に関係する多くの事業を、情報流通システムに委ねることが可能となり、国の歳出は情報運用され、歳出に見合う大量の「購買意欲情報」が応札した企業から、

情報流通機構に流れ込み、副次的利益を発生させる。図1「歳出フロー活用図」はそれを表す。すなわち、大蔵省は歳出に見合う「購買意欲情報」を情報債権として、「落札企業の情報債務活用のための情報流通機構」に情報信託する。各省庁に配分された予算は入札され、落札した企業が落札金額に応じた情報債務を負う。落札企業は落札金額に付帯している情報債務に相当する自社の「購買意欲情報」（支払情報）を情報流通機構に信託する。

これによって、政府の支払った歳出は、落札企業の「購買意欲情報」（支払情報）を情報流通機構に信託する。

これによって、政府の支払った歳出は、落札企業の「購買意欲情報」（支払情報）という形で、回収されたことになり、情報流通機構にて運用することで、情報は独立して金銭的な価値を持ち始め、売買され、一人歩きを始める。

又、百億円の売上げをする企業には百億円の支払情報、即ち、購買意欲情報がある。これは支払情報資産であり、支払情報資産ともいえ運用可能な情報財源である。又、たとえば年収500万円の個人にも年間500万円の購買意欲情報即ち支払情報資産を持っている。その内容は例えば家賃、電気代、ガス代、通信費、交通費、保険、旅行、食費、各種ローン支払、貯蓄、税金等全て年収500万円の収入から支払われるものである。

【0007】

支払情報資産の認識と運用意識のない個人は、電気代は必要経費であって支払先を選択する余地は無く、その支払を情報として増幅運用することなど出来ないと思われているが、電力会社は発電した電気の売り込みのために、冷蔵庫、空調機等の製品の動力として、ガス会社との間で熾烈な売り込み競争をしており、電気会社からから見ても、ガス会社から見ても、個人の支払う電気代は価値ある「購買意欲情報」である。通信経費に至っては最近まで、日本電信電話公社が有線電気通信法の保護の元に、独占権を得て通信需要を取り仕切っていたが、先進諸国の圧力に抗しきれず同法が改正されて自由競争となった。今では、自ら通信網を提供できる能力を持つ通信事業者として認可されている、第一種通信事業者だけでも八社以上が激しいシェア争いを演じている。

【0008】

従ってこれらの生産をする側の企業からみれば、個人の電気代も通信費も価値ある「購買意欲情報」なのである。それ以外の保険、旅行、冠婚葬祭、貯金、税金等全ての支払は「購買意欲情報」であり、企業にとっての売上げそのものに直接つながっている情報である。

これらの「購買意欲情報」は企業から見れば売上げに直接結びつく情報であるにも係わらず、今の経済システムにはこの「購買意欲情報」を認識して積極的に受け入れし、増幅、運用するような概念も、組織も全くないのである。例えばある人が一台二百万円の車を購入したいと思ったとき、自動車メーカーは莫大な宣伝費をかけて、購入する人即ち顧客を捜しているにもかかわらず「購買意欲情報」を持つ人の情報を投資として預け入れし、活用する経済のシステムは全く存在し無いのである。

銀行、郵便局の窓口に行けば、千円の預金でも喜んで預け入れしてくれるが、その預金の二千倍価値のある車の「購買意欲情報」を銀行、郵便局の窓口に立って運用を申し込んでも、受け付けて運用することが出来ない経済なのである。

【0009】

経済活動の主体を資本の利潤追求のみに置いてしまったため、生産の主体である需要（ニーズ）の情報の運用と言う認識が全く育っていないのである。

図2にあるように企業にとっての売上げとは他の企業又は個人の支払である。

例えば、図3にあるように、売上げ一億円利益が二千万円の全く同じ決算内容の企業A社、B社、C社、D社の四社がある。A社は「購買意欲情報」すなわち支払情報資産を全く活用しない企業である。B社は「購買意欲情報」を活用して五百万円の利益を得、C社は「購買意欲情報」活用して一千万円の利益を得、D社は「購買意欲情報」を活用して二千万円の利益を得ている。

すなわち

A社の利益は2000万

B社の利益は2000万+500万=2500万

C社の利益は2000万+1000万=3000万

D社の利益は2000万+2000万=4000万

資本のみの決算で評価すれば、A、B、C、D各社は全て売上げ一億、利益2

000万の同一の評価であるが、その支払情報を運用することにより、A社とD社の実際の企業利益は二倍の開きが発生するのである。

企業には売上げに等しい支払情報資産（購買意欲情報）があることを知り、その運用を行うことで大きな利益を生むもとなる。

その評価は、横軸（X軸）に売上げによる利益を取り、縦軸（Y軸）にその支払情報資産の運用利益を取った時、その座標面上の種々の特性曲線によってより正確に企業の経営能力評価する事が出来るという優れた効果を有する。

【0010】

【発明の効果】

本発明の支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法は、支払情報即ち購買意欲情報を定量化し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化し、情報流通システムに情報を信託し、売買し、仲介し、運用され、情報に利息が付けられ、或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を落札した業者は情報債務を負う等して、流通を図り情報を増幅運用する支払情報流通市場及びサイバー市場システムを構築できる優れた効果を有する。

本発明の支払情報の流通市場システムの構築方法は、情報流通機構にて情報を運用することで、情報は独立して金銭的な価値を持ち、売買され、単独で価値を与えるという優れた効果を有する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】歳出フロー活用図である。

【図2】売上げは支払とイコールであることを示す図である。

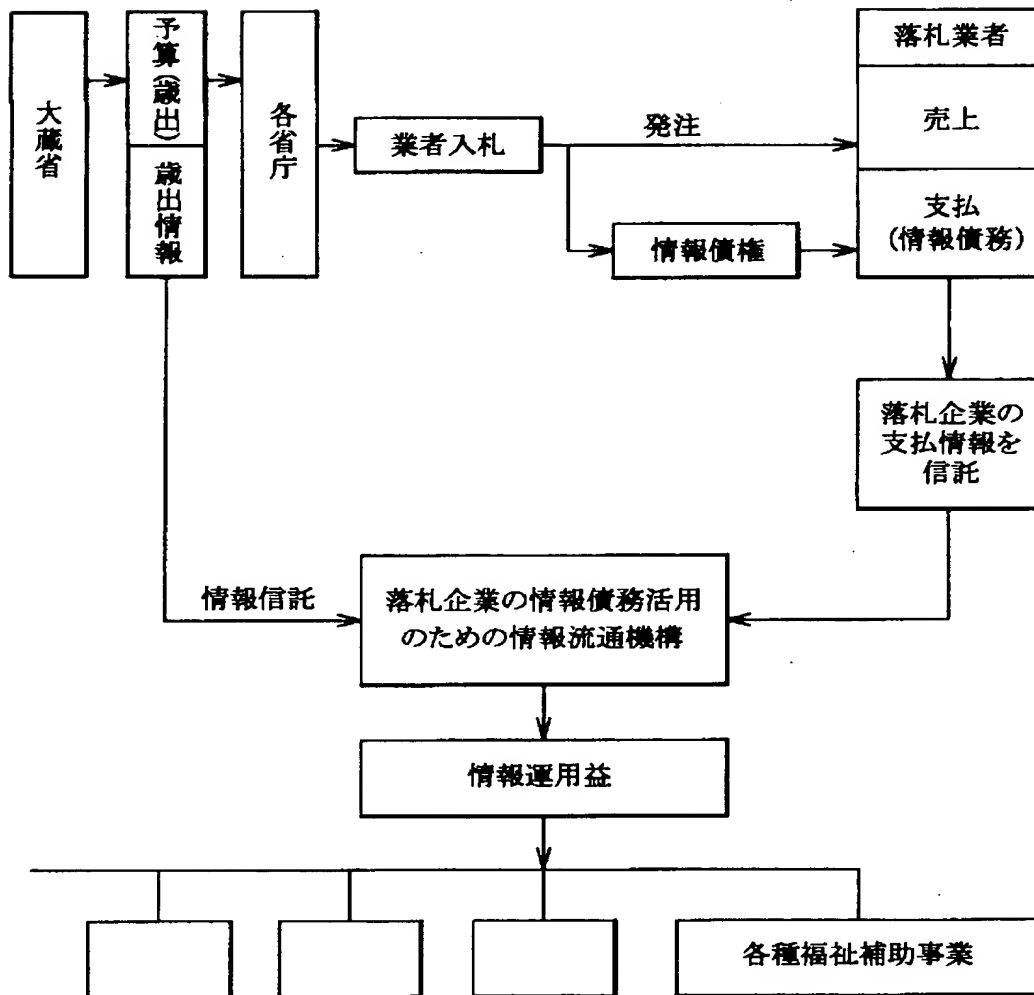
【図3】支払情報は購買意欲情報とイコールであることを示す図である。

【符号の説明】なし

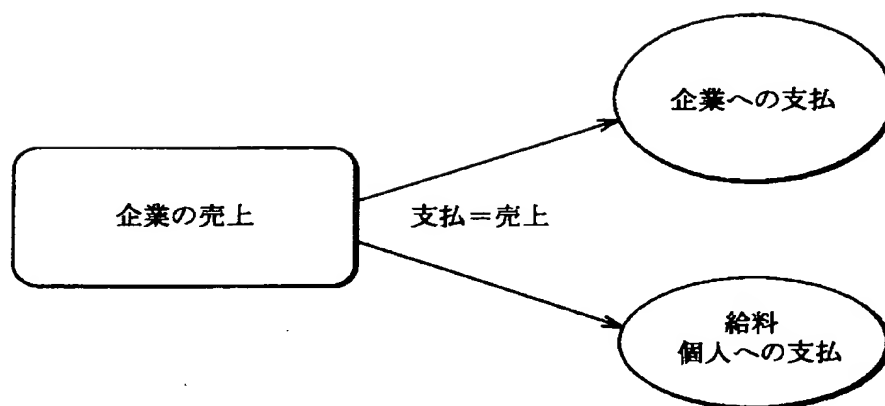
【書類名】

図面

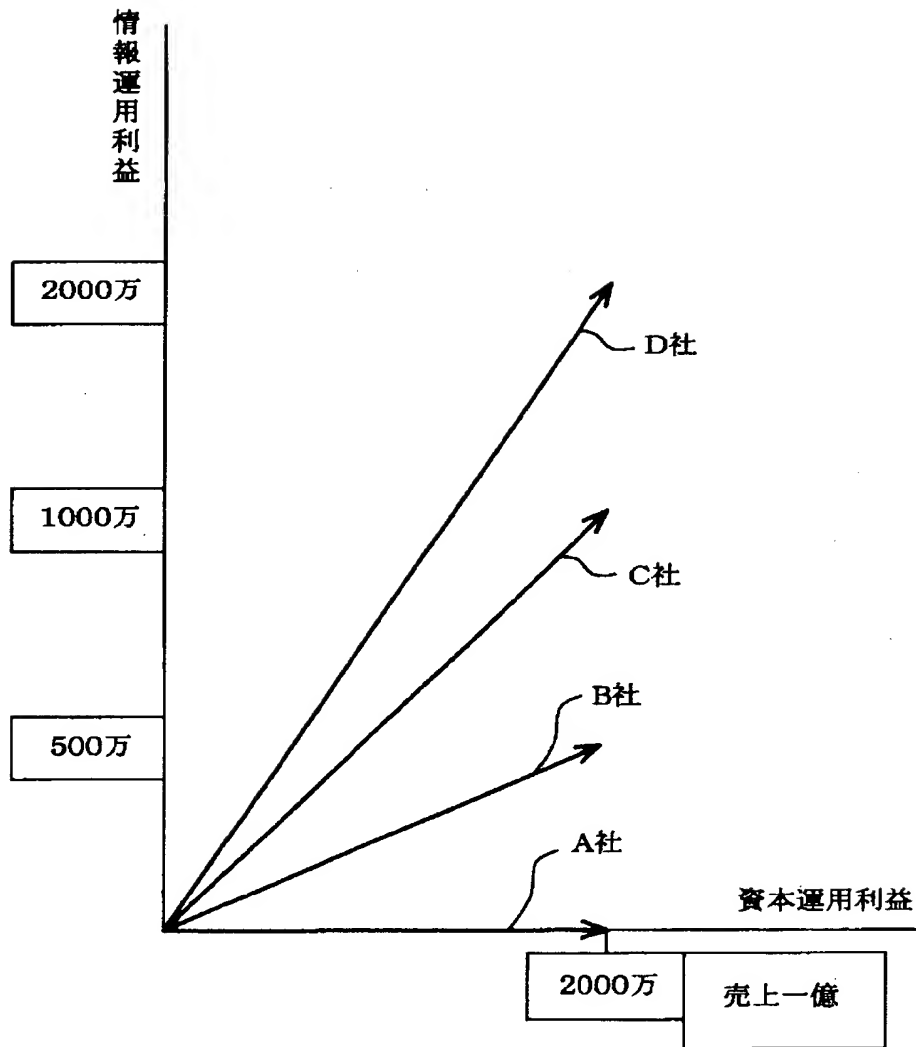
【図 1】



【図 2】



【図3】



特2000-096611

【書類名】 要約書

【要約】

【課題】 本発明は、国等が持っている商品等の「購買意欲情報」に財産的な価値を与え、これを独立して管理することにより、「購買意欲情報」を利用したい企業等に情報を財産的価値ある情報として有償で提供し、運用する支払情報の流通市場システムを構築する方法を提供するものである。

【解決手段】 各支払情報は購買を意欲する情報即ち購買意欲情報とも言えるものである。購買意欲情報を定量化し、貨幣の単位の円の如く共通の単位を決めることによって、価値を算定し、情報を債権化し、あるいは証券化して、情報流通市場を設け、情報を売買し、仲介し或いはオークション方式等により見合った条件の情報を仲介し、流通を図り、情報を増幅運用する。

【選択図】 図 1

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This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application
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Applicant(s): Adachi, Kazuhide

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Title of the Invention: METHOD OF ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM OF A SECONDARY MARKET FOR DISBURSEMENT INFORMATION

Claim:

1. While there is information available about expenditure of a nation equivalent to its revenue, about disbursement of businesses equivalent to their sales as shown in their statement of accounts, and about annual spending of an individual equivalent to its annual income, a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information characterized in that said information about national expenditure and other various spending represents information about expected purchase or purchase plan information; said purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit like yen; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities; said information is sold, bought or brokered at a secondary market provided for information; said information is brokered at auction under appropriate conditions of the auction to facilitate its distribution; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

2. While there is information available about expenditure of a nation equivalent to its revenue, about disbursement of businesses equivalent to their sales as shown in their statement of accounts, and about annual spending of an individual equivalent to its annual income, a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information characterized in that said information about national expenditure and other various spending represents information about expected purchase or purchase plan information; said purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit like yen; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities and sold, bought or brokered online through internet; said

information is sold, bought, or brokered at auction under appropriate conditions of the auction to facilitate its distribution; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

3. While there is information available about expenditure of a nation equivalent to its revenue, about disbursement of businesses equivalent to their sales as shown in their statement of accounts, and about annual spending of an individual equivalent to its annual income, a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information characterized in that said information about national expenditure and other various spending represents information about expected purchase or purchase plan information; said purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit like yen; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities; said information is entrusted with information distribution systems, and sold, bought, brokered or used for operation through said system; said information bears interest; a bidder at auction who made a successful bid on said information under appropriate conditions of the auction is liable for payment; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

[Detailed description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information, wherein purchase plan information about merchandise that nations, businesses or individuals possess is controlled and said disbursement information is provided to businesses or individuals who need said purchase plan information.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Conventionally each of nations, businesses and individuals has its information about expenditure which amount is equivalent to revenue, information about disbursement which amount is equivalent to sales as shown in its statement of accounts or information about spending which amount is equivalent to annual income.

Each of said information about expenditure can be regarded as information about a possible decision over future procurement, in other words, purchase plan information when viewed from its business counterpart.

For example, when a nation, firm or individual requires a vehicle for commercial activities, that firm will order a vehicle from a car dealer. The firm will pay money for the vehicle and will take delivery of the vehicle from the car dealer. This case also applies to the case of an individual.

Or, a third party used to introduce information of a certain firm about its expected procurement of a vehicle to a car dealer, and in return the car dealer used to give a candy box to the third party or used to entertain at a certain restaurant and the like as an introduction fee. Also, the car dealer used to put an advertisement by paying a large amount of money as an advertisement fee to the mass media such as TV or newspaper companies to promote sale of its cars and also, the dealer used to pay its salespersons a commission as incentives for sales promotion.

In other words, said firm used to pay the car dealer for the vehicle procured for commercial activities, whereas the car dealer used to pay a lot of various advertisement agencies a large amount of advertisement fees for sales of its cars.

In other words, both the firm and the car dealer used to perform extremely uneconomical business operation.

[0003]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

The present invention provides a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information, wherein conventional simple economic activities are eliminated, and by providing “purchase plan information” of merchandise possessed by nations, businesses or individuals with an asset value and by controlling said information independently, businesses and individuals who want to utilize the “purchase plan information” are given said information as information having an asset value and thus as chargeable.

[0004]

[Means to solve the Problem]

In the Claim 1 of the present invention, it is stated that there is information available about expenditure of a nation equivalent to its revenue, about disbursement of a business equivalent to its sales as shown in its statement of accounts, and about annual spending of an individual equivalent to its annual income. Said disbursement information can be called as information about a possible decision over future purchase or purchase plan information.

The present invention is characterized in that said purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit such as yen; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities; said information is sold, bought or brokered by establishing a market for distribution of information or said information is brokered at auction under appropriate conditions of the auction to facilitate its distribution; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

The present invention of Claim 2 is characterized in that each disbursement information or purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit such as yen; said information is swapped to bonds, warrants or securities; said information is sold, purchased or brokered online through internet or said information is sold, bought, or brokered at auction under appropriate conditions of the auction to facilitate

its distribution; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

The present invention of Claim 3 is characterized in that said each disbursement information or purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed by fixing a common currency unit like yen; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities; said information is entrusted with information distribution systems, and sold, bought, brokered or used for operation through said system; said information bears interest; a bidder at auction who made a successful bid on said information under appropriate conditions of the auction is liable for payment; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

[0005]

[Description of the preferred embodiment]

FIG. 1 shows an example relating to the present invention of a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information. The embodiment is used to provide an explanation about a case wherein disbursement information of a nation and a successful bidder company is entrusted with said secondary market for information and used for operation in said market for better returns.

For example, in the case that a nation intends to purchase vehicles in one lump sum for use at administration agencies of its government, the government calls a tender for the purchase and invites related firms for the tender, and at the same time its expenditure information is entrusted with the secondary market for information. The figure illustrates that the successful bidder entrusts its disbursement information with the secondary market for information.

In the application of the present invention,

An information stock holder is defined as the owner of purchase plan information, having the intention to increase its value and to utilize it by saving, investing or entrusting of the information.

Utilization of information is defined as utilization of purchase plan information for returns.

Saving of information is defined as depositing of purchase plan Information at operating organizations for the purpose of saving.

Interest of information is defined as the interest accrued from utilization of “purchase plan information” that is deposited at information saving.

Information investment is defined as investment of purchase plan Information invested at operating organizations for purchase plan information for the purpose of investment.

Information trust is defined as trusting of purchase plan information with operating organizations for purchase plan information.

Information dividends are defined as dividends on purchase plan information invested or entrusted, payable to information stock holders.

Information claims are defined as related to utilization of purchase plan information.

Information liabilities are defined as related to utilization of purchase plan information.

Information securities are defined as a certificate representing a right to purchase plan information, such as information claims or information liabilities.

Information certificates are defined as related to utilization of purchase plan information.

Information certificates are defined as related to utilization of purchase plan information.

Information exchange is defined as utilization of purchase plan information with overseas.

Information management is defined in such a way that needs, the major factor of economic activities, are interpreted as “purchase plan information” and thereby the existence of needs is perceived as the main factor of economic activities by making qualitative and quantitative approach so as to handle and utilize theoretically.

Information distribution is defined in such a way that needs are perceived as the main economic activities, and their existence is treated qualitatively, while it is quantified by fixing its unit so as to be distributed like currencies.

[0006]

Since the largest enterprise is a nation both worldwide and nationwide, most of the business related to the expenditure of a nation can be assigned to the information distribution system. The expenditure of a nation, therefore, is handled through utilization of information, and a large quantity of “purchase plan information” corresponding to the expenditure will flow into the information distribution organization from bidder companies with secondary profits resulted. FIG.1 “Utilization of expenditure flow” illustrates the above flow. Namely, the Ministry of Finance entrusts the “purchase plan information” corresponding to the expenditure as information claims with the “information distribution organization for utilization of information liabilities of successful bidder companies”. The budget allocated to each ministry is used through tenders, and a successful bidder company will be liable for information liability in accordance with the bid amount. The successful bidder company entrusts its own “purchase plan information” (disbursement information) with the information distribution organization, which corresponds to information liabilities in accordance with the bid amount.

The expenditure paid by the government is entrusted with the information distribution organization in the form of the “purchase plan information” (disbursement information) of the successful bidder company.

Therefore, the expenditure paid by the government is collected in the form of “purchase plan information” of the successful bidder company, and the information itself begins to have a monetary value by utilizing it at the information distribution organization, and thus it is sold or purchased independently without any involvement in other factors.

A business firm with its turnover of 10 billion yen has disbursement information or purchase plan information in the amount of 10 billion yen. This is resources of disbursement information and it represents information resources available for utilization though it is disbursement information assets. Also, an individual having an annual income of five million yen has purchase plan information or disbursement information assets in the amount of five million yen per year. Its contents include house rent, electric charges, gas charges, communication fees, commuting expenses, insurance premiums, travel expenses, food expenses, reimbursement of various loan, saving, taxes and others, and all of them is paid from the annual income of five million yen.

[0007]

Although it seems that electric charges are necessary expenses to an individual without having recognition of disbursement information as well as utilization consciousness, and there is no room for choice of payees, and it is not possible for the individual to utilize the disbursement of the charges as information resources for better returns, electric charges paid by individuals are valuable “purchase plan information” to both electricity and gas companies as observed in the scene where electricity companies are competing with gas companies fiercely as to supply of generated electricity that is used for power source of refrigerators, air-conditioning units and others. As regards communication fees, Nippon Telecommunications and Telephone Company used to control the demand for

communications with an exclusive privilege under the protection of Electricity and Communications Law until recently, however, said law has been amended and free competition has been introduced under the pressure of advanced countries. Presently the company is granted as a communications enterprise capable of providing its own communications network. More than eight companies classified as a first-rated communications enterprise are competing each other fiercely seeking a larger share of the market.

[0008]

Thus, electricity charges as well as communications charges of individuals are valuable “purchase plan information” to production enterprises. All of other disbursement such as insurance premiums, travelling expenses, wedding and funeral expenses, savings, taxes and others is “purchase plan information”, and therefore said disbursement is information that is directly related to their sales for business firms.

Although said “purchase plan information” is directly related to their sales for business firms, the present economic system has neither concept or organization to positively recognize and receive said “purchase plan information” for increase in its value and its utilization. For example, while someone is expecting to purchase a car that costs him/her two million yen, car manufacturers spend an enormous amount of money for their advertisement to look for purchasing people or customers. However, there is none of the economic systems to all to deposit and utilize the “purchase plan information” of said potential purchasing people.

If you visit the counter of a bank or post office, the clerks there are will willing to accept your saving money, whereas if you come to the counter of a bank or post office with “purchase plan information” that is two thousand times worth the above saving money and ask to utilize for better returns, the present system does not allow the bank or post office to accept this type of request to use for operation for better returns.

[0009]

Since the main object of economic activities has been directed to pursuit of profits only, the concept of management of information about needs that is the main inducement of production has not been recognized at all.

As illustrated in FIG.2, sales by enterprises consist of disbursement of other firms or individuals.

For example, as illustrated in FIG.3, let's assume that there are four companies A, B, C and D, each having sales of 100 million yen and a profit of 20 million yen according to each statement of accounts. Company A does not utilize "purchase plan information" or disbursement information assets at all, whereas company B utilizes "purchase plan information" resulting in a profit of nine million yen accruing; company C utilizes "purchase plan information" resulting in a profit of ten million yen accruing; company D utilizes "purchase plan information" resulting in a profit of twenty million yen accruing.

Namely,

Company A's profit: 20 million

Company B's profit: 20 million + 5 million = 25 million

Company C's profit: 20 million + 10 million = 30 million

Company D's profit: 20 million + 20 million = 40 million

Based only on the evaluation of the statement of accounts of each company, each company A, B, C or D records sales of 100 million and a profit of 20 million, whereas a differential in actual profit between company A and company B reaches as high as two times due to utilization of the disbursement information.

A large amount of profit accrues at enterprises who know about disbursement information assets (purchase plan information) equivalent to sales by managing said assets properly.

With the abscissa (X-axis) representing profits accruing from sales and the ordinate (Y-axis) representing profits accruing from disbursement information assets, various

characteristic curves on the coordinate provide useful data in that management capabilities of enterprises can be evaluated precisely.

[0010]

[Effects of the Invention]

The method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information of the present invention provides excellent effects in that disbursement information or purchase plan information is quantified; said information is swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities; said information is entrusted with information distribution systems wherein said information is sold, purchased, brokered, or bears interest; a bidder at auction who made a successful bid on said information is liable for disbursement; and thereby a secondary market or cyber market for disbursement can be established, wherein distribution of said information is promoted with its value increased and said information is utilized for operation at said market for better returns.

The method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information of the present invention provides excellent effects in that said information itself begins to have a monetary value by utilizing it at the information distribution organization, and thus it is sold or purchased independently without any involvement in other factors.

[Brief explanation of the drawings]

FIG.1 is a disbursement flow diagram

FIG.2 shows that sales are equal to disbursement.

FIG.3 shows that disbursement information is equal to purchase plan information.

No description is given to symbols.

[Document name] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

The present invention provides a method of establishing a system of a secondary market for disbursement information, wherein with “purchase plan information” of merchandise owned by a nation or others added with an asset value and utilized independently, purchase plan information is given to business firms that desire to utilize it, its cost being payable by buyers, as the information has an asset value.

[Means to solve the problems]

Each disbursement information can be called as information of planned purchase or “Purchase Plan Information”. Said purchase plan information is quantified; its value is computed, swapped to bonds or warrants, or swapped to securities by fixing a common currency unit like yen; said information is sold, bought or brokered at a secondary market for information; said information is brokered at auction under appropriate conditions of the auction to facilitate its distribution; and the value of said information is increased by using said information for operation in said market for better returns.

[Selection diagram] FIG.1



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Personal History of Applicant

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